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Shorthand Record of the Proceedings of the House of Representatives in the 75th Session of the Imperial Diet

Speech of Mr. SAITO, Takao, Member - 3 Feb 1940

It is two years and a half since the China Incident broke out, and, in the meanwhile, the situation at home and abroad has become serious. At this juncture, the ABE Cabinet resigned en bloc on the 14th of January, just when the House was sitting; and the present Cabinet was formed. Two weeks since its formation, the new Cabinet has assembled here at the Diet for the first time. I fully sympathize with the frime Minister and the members of the Cabinet for their troubles and concerns, and at the same time, sincerely wish them well for our nation's sake.

Prime Minister YONAI announced to the world the policies of his Cabinet immediately after its formation. We are well acquainted with the policies through the papers. However, the so-called policies were but an array of titles and it was added that the various policies would be further explained in the present Imperial Diet. Therefore, I listened to the Premier's address yesterday, but it was still an abstract outline. Needless to say, we cannot grasp the ambitions and the administration of the present Cabinet. However, I do not have time at present to inquire into all of the problems; firstly, the disposition of the China Incident; secondly, international problems; and thirdly, internal affairs; so I would like to ask the Premier's opinion chiefly on matters concerning the disposal of the China Incident which is the centre of all problems, and at the same time offer my humble opinion.

I do not need to repeat here that the disposal of the China Incident is a very important problem. There is no other political problem more important than this for our country. Furthermore, all the internal and foreign policies of today are centered around the China Incident and are revolving around it. Therefore, what the whole nation, not mentioning ourselves, desires to hear, is this problem. How will the China Incident develop? When will it end? How long will it continue? The Government states that it will settle the Incident, but in what manner? The people want to but cannot ask the government, and I think there is not a single man who is not looking forward to the answer which will surely be given in this session. The KONOYE Gabinet resigned without being able to settle the Incident which it started itself. The HIRANUMA Cabinet was such as you all know. The ABE Cabinet was the first to officially announce that they would do their best to dispose of the Incident. However, they resigned without even showing the least bid of disposal to the people. The present cabinet is given the first opportunity to reveal to the public the inside of this problem through the present session of the Diet. Here, I would like to question the Prime Minister very frankly. He states he is going to settle the Incident, but to what extent will his disposal be carried out, and what is the nature of his plans. . These are the points that I would like to ask. If I were to give my opinion frankly, I think I can certainly say that as to the present Incident there was miscalculation on the part of Japan, not mentioning that of the Chinese.

That is, on the part of our country, we at first held the so-called policy of settling the affeir on the spot, and non-expansion, but we were directly disappointed by the provocative actions on the part of China. Since then, the incident has kept developing day and night, and has made rapid expansion until it has come to the present situation. The miscalculations on the part of China need not be explained here. The following is an article which I would like to quote as a reference. It is taken from the Weekly Gazette published by the Cabinet Board of Information on the 13th of December last year. In this copy, is printed an article by the chief of the Intelligence Section of the General Headquarters of the Expeditionary Forces in China, the title of which is "The Disposers of the China Incident". When we scan through it to see what is written in it, the writer says that, "In the first place, the lack of knowledge of Japan on the part of China, especially CHIANG Kai-shek, and the miscalculation of the actual strongth of Japan started the present war, and Japan's lack of study and lack of know-lodge of China helped to foster it." That is, this incident was started and developed through the lack of knowledge on both sides. However, on the other hand, even if there had not been this lack of knowledge, there was hidden somewhere between Japan and China, the root of evil, which would have given rise to a great conflict sooner or later. The time was ripe and the illegal shooting by the Chinese at the Marco Polo Bridge in North China merely acted as the impetus to a greater explosion. This was inevitable, it is what wo call 'fate', fate which had been estranging the two countries. This cannot be helped; but since then, the Incident has kept on developing, and now as the strength of the two countries and the final consequence of the conflict are already decided, the incident sould be wound up as quickly as possible, and all roots of evil interposing between the two countries should be completely eradicated so that another such Incident might never arise, if possible. It is not the responsibility of the Japanese politicians alone to accelerate the restoration of peace in this way, but also the responsibility of the Chinese politicians. At this point, the problem is how can we eradicate the roots of evil, and in what way can we best guarantee the future security. We must consider the standpoint of Japan as well as that of China. Well, here is one thing which we must never forget even for a moment when considering the disposal of the China Incident. What is this one thing? It is no other than the great sacrifice of our nation and our people through the past two years and a half in the carrying out of the present Incident. sacrifice offered by our people during this period, that is, one or two million of our men fighting in the various places of that land over the sea in the first place, and on the other hand, the sacrifices of lives, liberty, property and many other things offered by our people supporting the soldiers at the front; even the most eloquent speaker on this platform cannot express a ten thousandth part of this great sacrifice. (Applause) And furthermore, this great sacrifice is not yet over today. No one can foretell at the present stage how long this will continue and how many years must come and go. Although the present conflict is called an incident, it is in reality a war, and we have never engaged in such a great war since the establishment of our country. Therefore, the greatness of the sacrifice as well as the greatness of the results of the war are astounding. The Minister of War stated in his speech here in this chamber yesterday that as to the actual situation of our army in China, the territory occupied by them covers more than two times

the area of Japan. Let us reflect on how these areas were occupied. It is all the results of the desperate fighting of our courageous, loyal and daring Imperial Army. In other words, one hundred thousand men lost their lives on the battlefield to gain this ond. And several hundred thousand man and officers are suffering from wounds. Millions of the Imperial Army still remain in the battlefield and must be undergoing countless hardships. Without keeping in mind this victory so dearly bought, and the actual situation thus brought about, no one has the right to discuss the disposal of the Incident. (Applause) As you gentlemen all know, Japan had fought with China forty years ago. Thirty years ago she fought with Russia. These wars were, of course, wars on which she staked her national destiny. However, compared to the present conflict, they cannot be classified together, for the greatness in scale and sacrifice of the present conflict far exceeds that of the two former wars. It is unnecessary to state here with what conditions poace was restored at the time of these wars as it is clearly written down in history. Therefore, it is necessary to complete the disposal of the Incident by consulting the history of the past and the future mission of Japan in East Asia. If not based on these foundations, all the people of Japan, not to mention the soldiers at the front, will never acknowledge it. (Applause) What I would like to ask is whether the Government is prepared for it or not. Prime Minister YONAI has stated that a fixed and immutable policy for the disposal of the Incident has already been established. I would like to ask what that policy is. It must be the so-called KONOYE Statement. It is a matter of course that the KONOYE Statement of Docember of the year before last is the immutable policy for the disposal of the Incident. However, I have had some doubt about the KONOYE Statement from the very first. In order that these words may not give rise to misunderstandings, I would like to draw your attention to the fact that it is not all of a sudden that I became opposed to the KONOYE Statement. But neither am I in favor of it. I wish to consider the matter after I hear the Government's explanation and decide my attitude towards the statement. (Applause) I mean to make inquiries today. Inquiry is, as the Chinese characters themselves show, to inquire into doubtful matters. Therefore, I request of you all to listen to me in this sense. When we consider what is included in the KONOYE Statement, we can give five major points. The first is to respect the sovereignty of China. The second is not to claim territorial or monetary reparations. The third is that Japan will not exercise economic monopoly in the economic field. The fourth is that Japan will not request China to put a limit to the rights of the third powers in China. The fifth is the withdrawal of Japanese troops from all areas except Inner Mongolia and the nearby districts which are the defense areas against Communism. The above five items are the essentials included in the KONOYE Statement. This KONOYE Statement is not announced to Japan alone, nor to China alone, but to the whole world, so under no circumstances, can we alter it. This statement allows no alteration. If perchance, we were to alter a part of it, our international credit would be utterly shaken. That is not all, for as you all know, WANG Ching-wei responded to this statement and arose to take the lead. In other words, he is endeavoring to establish a new government under the banner of the 'preservation of the nation through peace' which is based on the KONOYE Statement. Since then, he has often made statements and when we read these statements, we see that he is interpreting the KONOYE Statement absolutely literally. If we put together the expressions used in his frequent statements, we can reach the following conclusion. If the

condition is such as is stated in the KONOYE Statement, it would not be disadvantageous to China. By this statement Japan has completely abandoned her aggressive policy. He says that up to the present, Japan has been following an aggressive policy, but by the KONOYE Statement, she has given it up. Japan's abandonment of her aggressive policy means, in other words, that she will not aim at military conquest or economic monopoly. As Japan is giving reconsideration amidst warfare, China should also reflect on her attitude, and work for the speedy realization of peace. And this kind of peace must be established on an absolutely equal footing. The attitude of the victorious towards the subjugated should be entirely abandoned. Therefore, the conditions of peace would not infringe on the independence and liberty of China, so no one can impede the realization of peace. When we interpret and put together the words of his statement, we reach the above-mentioned conclusion. He made public this statement and since then, for over a year, he has been doing his best, in the peace movement. For this reason, he has been suffering from countless persecutions from the Chinese people in general and from the faction of CHIANG Kai-shek, but even under these assaults and persecutions, he has been staking his life for the peace movements. Therefore, from his standpoint, he can never turn his back to this statement, for his changing colors would mean the total collapse of the peace movement and also of the establishment of the new Regime. Here, I wish to ask the Government the extent and nature of the disposal of the China Incident. Here again, I will repeat that since we have declared our intention to fully respect the independent sovereignty of China, we cannot do anything to intervene in the internal and foreign affairs of China in the future. If we were to intervene in Chinese affairs, the independent sovereignty of China would be infringed upon on the spot. We have no territorial designs. Neither will we request monotary reparations. I do not know exactly how much money Japan expended for the China Incident. However, the military expenditure which we have approved here in this House amounts to ¥ 12,000,000,000 up to the present. If we add the expenditure for the next fiscal year, it would total ¥ 17,000,000,000 and we cannot foretell how much we might need in the future, whether it would amount to ¥ 20,000,000,000 or ¥ 30,000,000,000 or more than that. And yet, we cannot get even a penny of these military expenses from China, and all the responsibility will fall on the Japanese people. It would certainly make the future of our people difficult. As for economical development, Japan will not monopolize it. The economic development of China is advocated, but here again, Japan must not monopolize it. Japan will not request the Chinese Government to set a limit on the rights of the third powers. But, what have the Japanese politicians declared to the public? They have been saying that the object of the present Incident is to drive out the European and American powers from China and to free her from the situation of a colony of an European and American powers and from the exploitation of such powers, and return to China onee more all that has been taken. All these would prove to be but false declarations quite contrary to the KONOYE Statement. Furthermore, it speaks of the complete withdrawal of the Japanese troops from the occupied areas. I cannot see what will remain after this. Especially, WANG Ching-wei is laying great importance on the withdrawal of the Japanese troops. In his first statement, he says that the specially important point in the KONOYE Statement is the withdrawal of Japanese troops from China. He further adds that this withdrawal of the Japanese troops must be directed immediately and the whole army dispersed in various places must be withdrawn all at the same time. However,

during the period that the Japanose-Chinese Anti-Communism Pact is in effect, the so-called special territory where the Japanese will be stationed must be limited to Inner Mongolia and its vicinity. WANG Ching-wei states as above when we compare this with the KONOYE Statement, there is not the slightest mistake in it. However, the above means that in carrying out the peace movements in cooperation with the new regime, the whole of the Japanese troops will be withdrawn from the occupied zone in China. All the Japanese troops will withdraw from the whole of the occupied zone excepting Inner Mongolia and its vicinity in the corner of North China. It means the withdrawal of troops from the occupied area where for over two years and one half, our Imperial Army had advanced valiantly, defying all hardships, backed by the support of the whole nation. Is this the purport of the KONOYE Statement? Does the Government intend to carry out the purport just as it is? I would like to hear the explanations of the Prime Minister and the Ministers in charge of military affairs on those points.

Next, I would like to say that the expression, 'establishment of a new order in East Asia', is frequently repeated when mentioning the disposal of the China Incident. This expression has also been repeated countless times in this House since yesterday. Originally, this expression did not exist at the beginning of the Incident. This expression was first used in the Statement of the KONOYE Cabinet, issued on the 3rd of November, the year before last, that is, about a year and one half after the outbreak of the Incident. What is meant by the establishment of a new order in East Asia was defined in the Foreign Ministers speech yesterday. Recently, the use of the expression of 'the establishment of a new order' is not confined to Asia alone, but has also been used in Europe several years. However, the establishment of a new order in Europe is, in short, the demand of the nations without land or nations possessing much territory to divide their territory with them, that is, a kind of international communism. However, the actual situation is entirely .contrary to that idea, and the great powers oppress the weak countries, persecute them and absorb thom. In a sense, we can call it the stronger proying on the weaker. The establishment of a new order in Europe losos all its significance when things come to this, and it becomes something incoherent. However, we need not bother about European affairs. We need not worry ourselves over the establishment of a new order in Europe. What we must define is the nature of the establishment of a new order in Asia. When we compare the KONOYE Statement with WANG Ching-wei's corresponding statement, we see that three matters are included in them, The three items are: First, friendly relations between neighboring countries; second, joint defense against communism; and the third, economic cooperation. These three are the items given up until now in the official documents on the nature of the establishment of a new order. I would like to hear whether the government thinks similarly. As the establishment of a new order is lauded among the public and among the government officials, I would like the government to make clear whether the nature of the new order is completely expressed in the above three points, or whether there is something more to it. If there is not, it is all right. If there is I would like to hear it. If you say that you cannot announce it, even though there is something more, then that is all right too. In any case, I will be satisfied if I am told the opinions of the Government on the nature of this 'establishment of a new order in East Asia' which is the object of this war and sacrifice, so loudly and emphatically proclaimed.

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I would like to ask a few more questions relative to the establishment of a new order in East Asia. I have here the outline of the draft report of the new order in East Asia, published on the 11th of December, last year. Tals is a draft report carefully discussed in a committee of the Board of China Affairs specially organized for this purpose. On reading this, we find many words too difficult for us to understand. For instance, Imperialistic supreme command, 'shirasu' /to rule with mercy/ and not 'ushihaku' /to rule with force/ is the fundamental principle of our Imperial Way, the ideal of the Chinese rule of right, and the Imporial policy of 'HANCOICHIU' are all very difficult and sound something like a lecture on spiritual matters. To us, who are actually engaged in politics, it is almost incomprehensible. (Applause) So much for this, and returning to the main subject, how is it that it has become necessary recently to organize a special committee to study what you would call the principle, theory or the spiritual basis of the establishment of the new order in East Asia. The establishment of a new order in East Asia is the object of this great war and this great sacrifice. We cannot understand why the bjoct of this sacrifice and this war, that is, the establishment of a new order in East Asia came into existence for the first time a year and one helf after the beginning of the Incident, neither can we understand why a committee had to be especially organized a year after that to study the principle, theory

or the spiritual basis. (Applause) I would like to ask the president of the Board of China Affairs if not the Primo Minister, why they have specially

organized a committee and have begun the study on those matters.

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Minister of State (HATA, Shunroku)

The object of the present Incident is to completely destroy the procommunist anti-Japanese Regime to restore place in East Asia and to realize friendly relations, joint defense against communism and economic cooperation between Japan, Manchukuo and China, thereby establishing a new order in East Asia and manifesting the great ideal of HAKKCICHIU which has been our national policy from the time of the foundation of the Empire. This is the reason why the Incident is called the 'sacrad war'. It is fundamentally different from so-called war of aggression, the nature of which is the stronger praying on the weaker. (Applause) Every member of the Army, not to mention the one million men of our Imperial Army, stationed in China is fulfilling his respective duties with this faith, and is doing his best to accomplish this great and sacred task. And the one hundred thousand soldiers who have lost their lives in the battlefields died for this faith serenely and composedly. I will clearly state here that they did not even slightly doubt the fundamental policy for the disposal of the Incident. I deeply regret that even today there are still some doubts concerning the object of the Incident. Therefore, I have taken this opportunity to make my own convictions clear.

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CERTIFICATE

W.D.C. No. ____

I.P.S. No. 3055

Statement of Source and I	<u>suthenticity</u>		
that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Director of the General Affairs Division of the House of Representatives and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 17 pages, dated , 1940. and described as follows: Minutes (Shorthand) No. 5 dated February 3, 1940 of the Plenary Session of the House of Representatives in the 75th Session of the Imperial Diet.			
		I further certify that the attached record	and document is an afficial
		document of the Japanese Government, and that is is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files):	
		Signed at the House of Representatives on t	his
		12th day of August, 1947.	/s/ Takashi Yamazaki /seal/ Signature of Official
		of	ector of the General Affairs Division the House of Representatives.
		Witness: /s/Thugio Tokeo /seal/	0001-1-1 011
			Official Capacity
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Statement of Official	rrocurement		
I House & Delan In	Normalist a south fire		
I, Henry A. Dolan, Jr that I am associated with the General Headqu	, hereby certify		
Commander for the Allied Powers, and that the			
obtained by me from the above signed officing in the conduct of my official business.	at of the sapanese Government		
Signed at Tokyo on this	6.		
14th day of Aug., 1947	/s/ Henry A. Dolan. Jr.		
	/s/ Henry A. Dolan, Jr. NAME		
Nitness: Johnson F. Munroe	IPS Inv. Div.		
	Official Capacity		

旅食の色色のないなといいに出る感とは食い 出る面が成立 人門衙口國軍一個一指一指一次一次衛口指口打工事 成う、アナリス はでき大臣、首ととう問係語るしなるかう 十分一份在于天下共一图家一同二四三年後在于北小面子中日天 米四首相:理問何天下一門子 提戶間 政策下院表等 200mmの11mmは10mmに有電性に関するがはは11mmによる - porce、対人がは、はロマニ世也、関ローはcong)に とうデアリアを 請問、我禁一旦、前國 強衛の三行、原軍之 · 衛のまってという状には、衛生はない、日本なるというという 米何きとのは京の人をこれですというとうでは、一回改 1ないはないないとないということには、大学ととはしてもか 2:今日明白人下里了了問題 · 原一一日本 秦祖 第三八國本門縣 第三八國本門語 医手毛的 題金部不可等皆問人致時間、持有之下日至有一致必 中心問題,下下京八村、京部等一支、成門、之、江下我一年 見るはない、まといのできたは、衛生ではとうないとのなったの るるないできないはを強いからことをなけるとととなる人ではの KHOOK 《西本語·於法正觀《中田公子田·K 正意·巨殿 くちゃしいからんぐり、上はは、これのとは日になってととう

Brighten & well and a stranger to the order アインないという。下はは、といならには、過したいといいなな い支持京文、成後、八、際明とない、松田とと、大の野子 ナスケットで同いはいないとないかでしてまれていますられる million the contract the many the many all the properties · 田山人 野农山江水道区图 本山村人口水山村 一下山水中田水 如一例是一次·特性性的一種不是一個一一三個在題 自一种地域也大震一种中心一种温度一个社区 11年一年一年四年一十年十年一年一日出了一年十年 在一般都小型大小中小小小小人就一次一次一次一次一次 にはなっては一日日の日は下できるというというとはないとうとなっているという 和五百年十一年前一局海中有日門上午上十十年日前 受けてなにてもとからないないないないとうなったとうころ 能一层代价工匠工具報公司工具工具工作图、本事工工作等日子 いる初京北側に守るころは不成さ日本元十十二十七種一見と 古でなってもこりはらいというのでが、所は、このなってもいせて 初入所謂理以而民一十支不屬大一方野子至了了了 京学 其一水子、江川門、神殿門の のころならいる人 ラン 其意本ない日日日一様大山間を一門は一百年を多 三人の石り現状の見なるのでいるというと、京門門、日本ではなる 日本にものとはなったとうとして、いとなるではなくかにころののるか そ文字のかりりこえ 見べいはまま二月十三日 内間情報がりり

然行うとという必然のうことなれてすると与すると解けるとし 上野、子下市は等軍衛前令部部、多部長、名ラルト一、請文 いる教をしてたといろは、中に切けるはいとないとうとはい と「物、は、野子、この人、は、前かる、日本、村己 記蔵子 えて美しの本一家の強管するる機で、スロルを那二は己 不完まえて認識不足となるからしてはよりまれり」でもト 記載するよいのりは、産、事業に去れい日本ははにけいるか 瀬子皇又日本で至明二村元所、部瀬子夏、此、三、軍田 三は、「将きし又思ないはきしなる」、「相信できて、「はしてかう、新 うきでう見えにほでは、認識よろきしはそ日女両側 ·問うだするそい早時一大事本及がだうかいて得する其、協根 いけられるできることはいい、東ノ機量を到しまないとか 徐一北支一百 書品語言たる文即門、不は射勢、此 これできている。は一日の日本では、ちまちろいる。は一日としては、一日の日本では、日本の日本では、日本の日本では、日本の日本では、日本の日本では、日本の日子では、日本の日子では、日本の日子では、日本の日子 強、割力は、帰践、注を明テリララ以上に成ってほごけ 事者を大ちなたべけららとまたようではいいかりまままれた うまれ、日文西國、問、梅にいい、論根子支除こう以 うおままの明りらりえという、傷り日本、政治は外、主見住かっ ルーミナラな 宇くこな神、好に京、主見行デアルとれい めらりわりりこん 作問員にいからきの文とす、旅根を取りますってからましてからうりて うべきまま、かなうないるようなろんろけのままれの五日というなが、きらかろ 素(化・共、本とこうの本・立場の本(ネバナラスノバアル、ソコアをア はの一日直はるかまが草なる、木砂理り木りにこからりまとうへ すばそとらし トナラスモノがアルノデアリッス、ソレハイリラルが、外十年テラハナイ

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今代しは一種歌のはけ、百万二百万八将失語としかくトラは 八三八月得得元州,國弘祥是王帝一自由、明奉其一四一 けり機能には、ほころなるときれ門ん人、口古りかろろと、其 ノ第分一つと子国スコト(おまれけりラマリラス(お子)前を見らまり 縁持くうのうべきなりりまれんろな将来えいまることの人ろろろろろ このしているというというは人と聞きばきととこれなるととがはるころ ルーナアリラスはこは、なってまなべいるいままなといいったといるます 東、野子かん、何と孝、因以東来のるり、は既なんが、大學至 デラスでは、ないま、様は、大大とき、其、野果、豆とうそ本 実こならうべきかた、時日とは、議院二だったに軍大臣・ 御話かいりころゆり今の一現はラルテ見さえんま人我屋子 はのははいまこ日本金ましてはは、これは、これは、これはいろうり これ、何子はないよに強くれてきるのよりとというでした。何し そよらは、美部一大教は自立軍子に衛一に見べた、即よる元 お馬三八十万一緒兵、職場三年でほうほうならなりいつなり 之二寒信人以教下の辞式、降こと、歌傷三者これを上 下了一切一百万一里里、今前小歌妈,因了下不忍者難上 開きると初意を持力を得らると所に、家来事り多 現こを門兵、事實、之所中、置矣之人何人、雅っ 李凌便理,論以後及得公子(己をし)拍子)獨君を徐承知 、かり、成画に曾を守衛年前三文明上新ック三十餘千前二 露心至、厥、ひ見子、則、何子國見、臨ころ、厥、ラック

十面馬、ナトナインをローガーにといいて、西海で人とるいか 神の一般をしているとうとはいかないないとうかいろうがしてます。 歌いか行うはけらて、祖子を変える ランタラーニアラトに歴史が 支了明記是原見不可以正是以此為事二十一日本二十四國日一種又 三館と又是東京に大日本帝一国、共東日間、上十五曜と 天然本家悉之為一次大人是一十八日日本作一将二十十十日日 及公司衙門民一部等之不原知在不少公司(1712)加手一成 府一部子堂、田意のようなころ、私の何の下るが、在二十十八 大下京京府首節:本京廣理二件三部一位千天最一百 針がなくストラナル前になってはいては、アトトライスできないるか とはててる 竹部立衛をあるととととは根をてる あと一年子 一十二十二日本本之一所一姓為馬里十年其後問一因 ストラーのからかいしょうにかりなるをとするとうかいのるはのないるま 此、江衛門とこのワス一郎、送り在してたとうアアとえれ、降該 節はないのうとの中間にのころできてるというかがありころの見をてるとう 聖八今後一日衛田門一民以下又者下八十二十十一十 節成民 心意文生了答成日至日民对于五日八次府一該明日聽之及 と後、お子孝は福りとてりる「相子」今日、質同とている質同い 讀等等小分照只有三十十日、乙以一此考月等所聽取了兩 とからまつりる立衛を明、中により言いるからのかれると言 ちるかけ、大体立と生態がはかず長し、テアドスなすてついる部 一個正是得了等一百五十二十一十一十一十二十年長二年衛 金子要不了了上百八十二十日本之二銀衛衛之行下、日本八號 · 高二、第二、マストトレをコロントと、本田、文郎、江北下三國·雅 祖したこととおぼかしたいなからよってはははははないではないだ

No. 日本等了務共工作五二人等等人民名以近衛起品各日 陰は信用い合うせいでするとうかアリラス後といかりかった を経済の分子のことが、香田でしているというというとなっただけ、学はなんあいが、香田の、世日本というと野的 ラ子は我の東にいといる、小ととアンナイをは、こをいき、まる許なる 見言作做頭係在近衛着的了文下近了額面进了解人行同氏小電時尚言了發表了一层了到面此一看的書了 得了と、それかれ即の向氏が展了分表とこう所以管明書の かかん若らちりとこうち受えいかからなかでしるれい我國人國 き上りこれからり近衛着門本上デショ水図·後 衙外知,如何,你在我能成何此此近斯智的母感之 とうすべきトスラントでん あうかり日本が戦すけられ 二依子全多信略主教习施文与人自己不是子传统 此,精明百现心了居几时,文面了其,儘取了美方馆 又此院原八一切地在了八十多八個子的中條件八次子女 工人即《居事上三经》人在服罗圈是经路上二院了福 シタラでんと言うをた、日本の侵略を教り地容をしまとるっ 主教了了居了如衛衛的一任了信格主教子拋棄 アクナンながり取りいところいをかえ 日本いと、前日 7年之子子新政題,街之二向子道,京年子在八十二人其 二年生于多場二次了為以為十二年 野門看力戰敗者一寸 合きストあるることともりるのは衛衛のもうか テの為うえに以上八中國七部はり自己及看不所的男子 一日主述一切中文医院之外专又何多斯如大打平人玩好

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神間疾傷と自己できたこととのにといれて 「まっている」というできる。 できる 1 mm ファルスカーストライント うないを国政の本ではなるとおいれてもしていいかしまりと 任意明了答表了庙走了有強、問犯等得新人局 これというまするないとしていいいかえるりは、水水をする一般大変 身一般, ~ 在京皇部, 為三四年, ~ 年十年, 展八千十日元 とは、同氏、正傷の八見八徐頭際尾は、多明、八百本切 スコト、力をナイ、子はことの事を切して私をしてかけりてとりするべ 和平運動、正了新政隆、問立、標本写的開榜也 こととうて、それ、果然を私は、私は、前、同、それ、子は、子は、子は、 京所事養處理以歌風上內容一於行己是多不多人 京于南江之外不及部人独立主權八字之言若可為是以文 那一独立至確議等人不不不得表又那一門外政治局 アランなります 干がかとなることにあるよう、まる子はないとよる · 震之事人(1又附一後)三種(五十十日日一處之苦之十十八五十 衛士取了了僧官、取了了王軍是人名於了多日本人 國富了高さるようなに言いては私に能り合うては、任きようは属す 五年と言いならか此、議会が不明明の改之できりとりなか子を、 今年度京日納百千衛時東王度一等十百十分等於 とことはとう方では、思えるる光というと、顔としょうからない 一百意いてもと三百意としての、シンストニャラの一百分としていいます - 第一高三月ストは一至上歌を支部のラ政ルラト立来大

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感人不管國民等禁止不可奉劉問、将本京之至二人 我你一回不好你不可以不我感,我你家,顾只看 一個上班子層以各以此人展不定兩官意以出出日本家不 於國一學不一等數以民於出國、然民於共衛於 三國日夕然原言之孫原行,支於日衛於言之其於 えいまとはストナートはいるだって、アナリスの日に近後を 题一、分别如在写在一個一個相似大人也以一個 民生十二十八六十八地上衛北城三日今軍全部子東天 たとはアナナに成ら其に至ってもいるがにかっているか 文禄日安軍秦天三四大江北张安日如門三日下 一十七十年 ないろうしょうしだるというとうないのと 三联(小)(现)到越和图1篇人实影如此证谎(如此 一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个 屋一直、有京る面、から一方、一方、一方で 一下以即今楼上八分郎,原建一有元百面"於 一年二行に子によるストライントナー、明度年でからる 所,写文所失協定,你衛·朝同二限文日本安,縣·生 三多大器府室二個日家、何之人二回花等 十十八十万百 数据三江北殿及公前即三年居二八八八十八 · 在衛者的一种照一日又上一大日本日本五天十一年八十八年八月 医一次一层了許然格二許手一在軍工作了為又三直 八年日衛日及100日本日本原十一株明103.

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共四一個一個學問等一來節如此例一不可以属此數二 日本軍人会部一衛張官臣至五年有半年十年十五月 村三全國民人機議一下三十年一於下我可呈軍十四次数 吉衛等電電子で入所 此日館北京ラーの子軍人 都一家後之二三十二十一一是一分近衛去明一郡百千丁 京京成府八部、陳百月東、廣京民作品情子下了不多是 万本八號十十十十年、須理大臣八三三及八八事部 大臣亲是此能,何不你我明日煩,今月置十多 次一事五人在四一作了一百个事一新教后建設上多 これの神理中子母の文は、古事、作の以来此、議場 これてて、トックとははかり下はなるの人のライト、元本氏・七日本 一年をしたことのノロードレーマスの一年が成成だし一年出 · 後、即十二十一日三三五近衛日南一月明一次 等初子頭合力所言奏不了了一千十四天南京軍人科教 唐·常然とろって、下方はころとを作日外院を 一所言家 ミナック、りるべらろが近因新教序建設 -ララトは東洋、ボテバラテいナイ、改憲也三だそそ 教子素此一言等品了是他以不了一口人所之太多成 麗田、おと新茶屋、東部、ラスモノ、海、井の下 图·福思國三百十十四十个一面子來不以一百十 ~一門衛兴産、王美、ヤキモ、テアリスのころの、甘、後、夏 備了見る无十全然反对方、随今待无外人 國不持戶十十十十十月日國日正祖之以近至是以任奉人 ·一種,弱肉便食产下, 兹三至字既鄉田三於上部 禁戶達該一卷一次、全了支離散製 美豆果種豆

尼日之日承守置六宜,多字可及所,至承以在府,是以所、何子所,京運新秩序建設,爰俸八政府,是以所、何子高調、与子居以所,戴孝,自即子下、端珠,自的云心吉(以十八、以之宜,不完三角是本下在只是本下在了

、本義となって、我で日至道、根本原則、支那三道、理想、問即と自直道的至上命令「からい」、非又を「言文」とする了一門を「ころ」、自己でき」とは、難るころでの、其、答中安本が「可え」と「見って」と、「異無なっ」と、「無理院」が一下では、一月十一月所了公子教表をうる、東亜新秩序は中京生、周解を向寄り言置をうったが、比處二年年

人然一年 星縣 中日思小縣中華是一下 皇衛子丁丁三天和其民際政治三頭子受之子 震者、チャ理解、難イーデアリスへ相手、後とことが 上於三三三近陽二十三至至對於厚連號 原理原 則上指神的差破上一雜品冬、特二本富在子 それなくう研究さけるそハナラストもストロトンははいてはアフトト 产了 東聖科秩序連該八年人數章此人横往 一日的人了少少十个人人一人一生一樣拉一樣一一日的人 小所東京新旅往連該京事員以東外一年半, 後二部一初子頭口、黑二年一後二部一時三年日春 京之談子,其原陳原則,精神的基礎了研究之 ナラテいとうなり云りるとい、本夫二部子にどりて名及後より ·デアリス(拍子)此·點、類 理人臣二頭ラス與重院 ·總裁子直かくデトリ parening 同故興聖院三於子の 持三年首合言者該京都の云フロトノ研究二著手 タランタイアレスの、よう様に、一部できるノナアリアのでく

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國籍人員(領展八首)令次軍等人目的八本本代日本 權口等減少 祭祥子张日城後八日游天三國大華養及 好之同同共經済指三至親以以下本中軍、對於原 不確立并等國京東一國是是人強一等人便應了 題様はララニスを見り置いを教一様ないかがはメアトートライ 題因俱食了不通了心門語院鄉歐等人根本的妻 一篇一张四个所:以(面如)越小的人小歌的智報 京·原於、福口以前に成る·蘇於·衛子今天 キャないとのとこと、トナニアン(ない)ないのののののののですに同 wa 令孫敏一本計一端中心不在今十十日 今日本 医育了意思,到老年,一旦成了嚴定,我分后一天人有了 大十十一支衛二 北、清倉一前、後京天大三年十 中的《照問、學的知识可可以上接、嚴減不必 to a wife a man that is not the true from the late, the first from 三至二日日、尚見中寒日的一衛以原衛、羅養石戶 ト 服りとと 大子ナトトマス (治言)

No. 12

(a) (a) (a) 410 Frankley Alfrans Ho 13 to 國於後於軍 4 要様などな正二图と記明 金山崎 高一个日本記 智格之於一即多樣 めるり成と子の百切のし、うかいなる添問ところと一百日のいっと如一該官吏とう今不立原問とは的関係三在とうた 院底部部長上三日本成府上公的関係三在之下 m=成二十五百四の年人的社十五年人所一記題各 於十分不可能國旗行動議院議中衛就除不可以因於 金八号其無一式器及一大多多日本政府一分大多百万万万 湖山田·京公衛、衛人下部局·白芝等題以以銀 一部一二十一端明八、(本一一八)、照春中人八二田、本人会公 文書與又以照二十二次以本事成成在一分以名奉 たるなでかべくか) 中国的各大人 海拔11十十四十一人(com +1)00 彩稿程"松下舰也 歌縣或原於北京 活者一公別首将 李該写交響及補 公太人中一起,好一唱鬼 的外班的上記事名言其為人并以得人以以為其 F-10月2/m-18月11-1/m-1/ac +日の Harry Dolan 16- 其金-173 新山格 Jabuson F France